

VOL. XI.. NO. 142.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., SUNDAY, JUNE 17, 1906.

PRICE TWO CENTS

GIANT STRIDES MADE IN THE EXPORT TRADE

According to Statistics Furnished
by the Government Country
Is a Good Seller.

BUSINESS NEVER SO ENORMOUS

Less Sugar and Coffee Are Imported
but the Difference is Made Up
in Other Goods—Articles Used in
the Manufactures Are Imported in
Large Quantities.

The foreign commerce of the United States during the fiscal year which ends with this month promises to exceed in both imports and exports that of any earlier year. The details of ten months of the year's commerce have been announced by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, and should May and June show as large a monthly average as that of the ten months for which the record has been made, the imports will be 1,225 million dollars, and the exports 1,786 millions, or a total of a little more than 3 billion dollars.

Whether the two months for which the record has not yet been received will show as large an average as that made during the ten months is quite uncertain, as May and June figures are usually slightly below the average, both as to imports and exports; but it seems quite apparent that both imports and exports will be larger than in any preceding year.

1906 to Be Banner Year.
The figures of the fiscal year 1905 exceed, both as to imports and exports, those of any prior year, and the fact that the recorded imports of ten months of 1906 exceed by nearly 100 millions those of the corresponding months of last year, and that exports exceed by over 200 millions those of the corresponding months of last year, suggests that there can be no doubt that the fiscal year 1906 will make the highest record ever shown in both imports and exports, and therefore the largest total of foreign commerce.

The remarkable growth of about 100 million dollars in imports and 200 millions in exports presents some interesting facts. In imports the increase occurs in all classes except foodstuffs, and in exports the increase occurs in every class, but especially in foodstuffs and manufactures. In the class of imports designated "articles in a crude condition for use in manufacturing," the increase in the ten months ending with April amounts to 25 million dollars, a gain of about 8 per cent over the corresponding months of last year.

Increase is Enormous.
The articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in manufacturing show also an increase of 25 millions, a gain of about 21 per cent. The group "articles manufactured ready for consumption" shows an increase of 35 million dollars, a gain of nearly 25 per cent. The group "articles of voluntary use and luxuries, etc.," shows an increase of 23 million dollars, a gain of about 19 per cent, while "articles of food and live animals" show a reduction of 22 millions, a loss of about 9 per cent.

The decrease in the importation of articles of food occurs chiefly in sugar and coffee. The value of the sugar imported in the ten months ending with April fell off about 12 million dollars, being 70 million dollars, against 82 millions in the same months of last year. This fall, however, is due wholly to a reduction in the price, the quantity of sugar imported having actually increased about 50 million pounds as compared with the same months of last year.

Less Coffee Used.

Coffee shows a fall of about 13 million dollars, the figures for ten months being 64 millions, against 77 million dollars in the same months of last year; the reduction occurs in quantity as well as value, the quantity of coffee imported for the ten months being about 743 million pounds, against 954 million pounds in the same months of last year. Tea imports also show a slight re-

duction, being 131.2 million dollars in value in ten months of 1906, against 151.3 millions in the same months of last year; the reduction occurring in quantity as well as value.

The increase in the value of articles imported for use in manufacture occurs in several great classes. Chemicals, largely used in manufacturing, show a gain aggregating about 7 million dollars, raw cotton a gain of about 11.2 millions, hides and skins a gain of about 15 millions, tin a gain of about 5 millions, tobacco a gain of about 4 millions, copper an increase of about 4.12 millions. This indicates an increase of about 37 million dollars, while the total increase in all articles of this class was but about 25 millions, due to the fact that raw silk shows a reduction of about 4 million dollars, wool a reduction of about 2.12 millions, and India rubber a reduction of about 5.12 million dollars.

Iron and Steel Figures.
In the articles partially manufactured for use in manufacturing, and in manufactures and luxuries, growth occurs in a large number of classes. Iron and steel increased about 5 millions, manufactures of fibers about 9 millions, manufactures of cotton about 11.2 millions, and manufactures of wool about 5 millions.

Imports of diamonds and other precious stones also continue to show a large increase, the total for the ten months ending with April being about 33 million dollars against about 27 millions in the same months of last year.

The exports show increases in every group, agricultural products showing a gain of 150 million dollars compared with the same months of last year, and manufactures an increase of practically 50 million dollars compared with the same months of last year, while products of the forests show a gain of 10 million dollars, those of the mines about 3 million, those of the fisheries nearly 1 million, and the miscellaneous group over 1 million dollars.

The increase in agricultural products occurs chiefly in corn, 151.2 million dollars; oats, over 14 millions; wheat, about 23 millions, and flour about 17 millions, while provisions also show a gain of nearly 35 millions. In manufactures by far the largest increase occurs in iron and steel, in which the increase is 20 million dollars.

Cotton manufactures show an increase of about 61.2 millions; leather and manufactures thereof, an increase of about 2.12 millions; cars, carriages, etc., an increase of about 5.12 millions, agricultural implements about 2 millions, scientific instruments nearly 2 millions, mineral oil about 3 millions, paper about 1 million, and paraffin about 1 million.

PACKERS MUST CLEAN PLANTS.

Chicago's Health Department Notices Meat Men to Purify Places.

(Special to the Daily Press.)
CHICAGO, June 16.—The city health department has sent its first official written notices to the packing companies at the Union stockyards, to improve the sanitary conditions of their plants.

The packers were instructed that they must within three days discard the filthy tables and benches and provide cleaner rooms and tools and correct some of the present unsanitary conditions.

Structural changes in the buildings, including new toilet rooms and more ventilation and light, must be made within thirty days.

A Western Wonder.

There's a Hill at Bo. le. Tex., that's twice as big as last year. This wonder is W. L. Hill, who from a weight of 90 pounds has grown to over 180. He says: "I suffered with a terrible cough, and doctors gave me up to die of Consumption. I was reduced to 90 pounds, when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Coughs and Colds. Now, after taking 12 bottles, I have more than doubled in weight and am completely cured." Only sure Cough and Cold cure. Guaranteed by W. Blair Langhorne, druggist 50c and \$1. Trial bottle free.

Recital by Vocal and Piano pupils of Miss Fenner's Music School, Monday evening at 8:15, Y. M. C. A. Hall. Public is cordially invited to attend. 6-16-2t.

Mr William S. Alfriend, a registered druggist of many years experience, has accepted a position with The Academy Pharmacy, Mr. Alfriend comes from Petersburg, Va., and has been employed in some of the best drug stores in the State. 1t

WAR AFTER MASSACRES IN HILLS OF BULGARIA

Revolutionary Party Has Cast Adrift From
European Governments and Depends
on the People for Its Success.

TURKS AIDED BY RELIGIOUS DISCENSIONS

Long Lists of Crimes That Have Been Charged to
the Rule of the Sublime Porte to Be Wiped
Out in One Bloody Struggle for Independence—Plans Well Matured
for Immediate Action.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

SOFIA, BULGARIA, June 15.—The Macedonian question is closest to the heart of this Balkan capital of 90,000 population, many of whom are refugees and emigrants from Macedonia. The daily news of fighting, murder and massacre in the vilayets is eagerly scanned for names and places by those for whom even the remotest districts of the province are bound by blood ties.

Continually overworked tchetniks (members of the tchetaz or bands) are to be seen under treatment at the public and private hospitals. Regularly on the walls of the city appear black-bordered necrologies issued by their relatives in Sofia. Panachidas, or services for the repose of the souls of the recent dead, are a weekly occurrence at all the churches.

Turkey Outwitted.

The courier mail system of the Vutreshna Organization, as the Macedonian organization is called, which brings prompt and trustworthy messages from everywhere in the interior, is superseding the Turkish mail, just as the committee tribunals have done, and are one of its most popular features. By the same means money is regularly sent to needy families in the interior. The system is so perfected that a number of the British parliament was recently taken by a tchetnik through an extended part of Macedonia by night.

Mountaineers Quickwitted.

Quicker witted than the Bulgars of the north, these southern mountaineers have transformed completely the business of Sofia, and their keenness for getting the best end of the bargain is giving the greatest uneasiness in the long-established colony of Spanish Hebrews, while the imperious demand for news has caused the establishment of half a dozen daily newspapers in as many years.

The Macedonian colony has burst into all professions and trades; its corporations almost control local politics; it has nearly 1,000 representatives in the officers corps of the Bulgarian army; and in the departments of justice, finance and administration. No cabinet is complete without a minister of state of Macedonian extraction, who is often, as at present, a power behind the throne. With its 20,000 Macedonians, Sofia is really the capital of Christian Macedonia.

Macedonians in Control.

The Macedonian movement has gained in measure, as the Macedonian colony has mounted in numbers. It is not Bulgaria which is instigating the Macedonians, so much as it is the Macedonians who have got control of Bulgaria.

The present acuteness of the question was not reached until after a decade and a half of propaganda. The pioneer revolutionist, Major Panitza, who led a brilliant troop of Macedonian irregulars in the Zorbo-Bulgarian war of twenty years ago, and who was executed on a charge of conspiracy by the redoubtable Premier Stambouloff, was a voice crying in the wilderness, in his efforts to get a hearing in a country gone mad on a pro-Russian and anti-Russian controversy.

Stambouloff Held Them in Check.

The great Stambouloff himself held the Macedonians in strict suppression and cultivated a friendly policy of gradual union with the Ottoman Empire. It was only after his death in 1895 that the first armed conflict

between a band and the Turkish army took place in Melnik. The Bulgarian army was carried off its feet and won forever by the bravery of the ex-officers Mutafov and Natcheff, who found their graves in a pyramid of Turkish corpses. It was then that the Macedonians got the upper hand, and they have held it ever since.

The crude beginnings of the revolutionary organization and its naïvely frank motto of annexation of Macedonia to Bulgaria were gradually perfected under the stress of circumstance. The hardest task, of instilling discontent, and that proper measure of self-respect which is required to bring a dumb slave to an armed protest against wrongs endured for centuries, was carried out by the Bulgarian schoolmaster, his soul aflame with the writings of the romantic school, and thirsty for the early glorious death of a Byron or a Pushkin.

Aided the Turks.

The Exarch Church, as it slowly gathered around itself the Bulgarian villages and emancipated them from the social domination of the Greek tchetorbadjis, did a work rather agreeable to the Turks, who sought advantage in racial conflict, without suspecting the enormous latent vitality of the hitherto contented element.

The revolutionary organization proper, slowly won over disciples from among the hot-blooded and reckless, from the undisciplined brigands, from the victims of more flagrant violations, by the bashi-bazouk. In Sofia the High Macedonian Committee confined its activity to propaganda of the cause among the indifferent fellow Bulgarians. Here the lamented Kitancheff did an indispensable work. With a tongue of fire to which his spotless and lovable character led conviction, he first won a hearing in the National Sobranje, whose most eloquent leader he was.

Junker Leads First Revolt.

The foundations of the most perfect revolutionary organization with which Turkey has ever had to contend were laid by a junker, who was expelled from the military academy at Sofia for insubordination. The premature death of Gotse Delcheff at Bonitsa, on the eve of the insurrection of 1903, was a serious loss to the internal organization, which he created. But the silent leadership, the thoroughness and the rigid discipline which he established had seemingly survived him.

Brave Man Does Wonders.

Admiring the character of some Protestant tchetniks from Bonitsa, where the American missionaries have long labored, Delcheff one exclaimed that "If Macedonia had been Protestant, it would have been free long ago." The strict sobriety and good behavior which he exacted of his men, and his mercilessness towards loose conduct of any sort, won the confidence of the villagers, and the Macedonian women soon became the most zealous helpers and abettors of the tchetniks.

The insurrection of 1903, precipitated against the wishes of the internal organization, through a rail engineered by the Generals Committee in Sofia, first showed the power of the organization, of which up to that time little had been heard. The resulting massacres of 1903 carried off thousands of victims and the

Turkish garrisons were swelled to a total of 200,000.

Rescued by the English.
Fifty thousand refugees fled for refuge to Bulgaria and over 100,000 were succored by English and American aid during that winter.

The cost was immense. But many local engagements, in which a handful of armed peasants overcame large bodies of Turkish troops, taught its lesson to the unarmed innocents, who suffered the most. The dread of the kouladjis permeated the Turkish asker, and the aftermath showed an increasing reluctance on the part of small bodies of Turks to go into the mountains, or into solid Bulgarian villages, or anywhere after dark.

The cringing and fawning attitudes of body and soul, taught as the essence of wisdom to the helpless rayah by generations of forefathers, passed through the first pest of fire and blood and rebellion and disclosed unsuspected fine battle qualities in the slumbering Bulgaria village. The country passed through the worst ordeal that could damn its courage and was henceforth afraid of nothing.

"An End with Horrors."

It preferred "an end with horrors, than horrors without an end." It was ready for another revolution. The result, such as it was, was thought worth achieving.

Since then the organization has been husbanding its strength and waiting upon the diplomatic action of Europe. At the outset the patent fiasco of the Austro-Russian Muersteg program, called for the placing of Macedonia under the control of the whole concert of powers, and the patience of the Organization was here rewarded by Lord Lansdowne's definitive step of January, 1905, as the result of which, after the fleet demonstration, assessors representing the hitherto exclusive powers of Western Europe, were added to the Austrian and Russian ones on the International Financial Commission of Macedonia.

Europe in Control.

In compelling the Sultan to accept the commission, the Powers established a broad foundation for complete European control. This opportune and important step withdrew Macedonia from the itching paws of Austria and Russia.

But with that the Powers thought their duty done, and let the suffering Macedonians console themselves for actual misery with a provoking theory of internationalism. These people, upon whose necks the unspeakable Turkish yoke was forced five and a half centuries ago at the fall of the Kingdom of West Bulgaria, were tried and tormented to madness by the very mirages of alleviation with which Europe would relieve its horrors.

A Comparison and a Contrast.

A comparison and a contrast to the protracted tedious inefficiency of the Powers towards Macedonia has just been given by the resolute energy with which England forced the Turk to speedy terms in a matter affecting her own interests. Only poignancy has been added by the quick settlement of the Tabah dispute to the depression which now dominates the Macedonian forces. Instead of dispelling the prevailing pessimism among them, this successful action of the British government has heightened it. By contrast feelings contrary to those which might have been expected, have been evoked, and the conclusions drawn are beginning to bear fruit in a renewal of activity on the part of the Macedonian Internal Organization.

War Being Renewed.

Its couriers are now bringing news of numerous insurgent engagements covering a wide area.

The cause of the disappointment is not far to seek. From England the Macedonians have expected much, from Liberal England some of them have expected everything, which was perhaps too much to expect. The anti-Turkish temper, so long fostered when in opposition by the party of Gladstone, and the strenuous agitation carried on by the London Balkan Committee, under the presidency of Mr. James Bryce, with the cooperation with the foremost men of his party, which was paralleled by the official action, of Lord Lansdowne so often and clearly enunciated in favor of Macedonia autonomy, had led the Macedonians and Bulgarians to look to England as their only disinterested friend in Europe.

Since 1903 the Bulgarian Cabinet has been of the Stamboulovist party,

JAPAN GOOD CUSTOMER OF THE UNITED STATES

Balance of Trade Is in the Favor
of This Country by a Hand-
some Margin.

ALL KIND OF GOODS EXPORTED

Food Stuffs as Well as Cotton is in
Great Demand—This Country in
Turn Exports Millions of Dollars
For Imports From the Islands in
the Pacific Ocean.

Trade of the United States with Japan is larger than with any other oriental country, and aggregated in 1905 106 million dollars. The exports to Japan have grown from a little more than 5 million dollars in the calendar year 1895 to over 55 millions in 1905, being more than ten times as great in 1905 as in 1895. The imports from Japan also show a material increase, having been 27.12 million dollars in 1895 and nearly 51 millions in 1905.

The gain in exports to Japan, comparing 1905 with 1895 is not quite so rapid as in those to China, but the growth in imports from Japan is much more rapid than in those from China. In the period from 1895 to 1905 the exports to Japan increased 45 million dollars, and those to China increased practically 55 millions. During the same period imports from Japan increased 23 million dollars, while those from China increased but about 6 millions.

Brown Men Good Customers.

The growth in exports from the United States to Japan and China has been a remarkable feature in our export trade in the last decade. The increase in exports to Japan was in round terms 50 million dollars, while during the same period the growth in exports to all South America was but 32 million dollars, to all Africa but 10 millions, to Oceania, including Hawaii, 30 millions, and to all Asia except Japan and China 13 millions.

Thus the growth in exports to Japan from 1895 to 1905 has been greater than that to South America, Africa, Oceania, or Asia exclusive of Japan and China; while the growth to Japan and China in combination has been greater than that to the remainder of Asia, plus Africa, South America and Oceania.

Trade Recently Built Up.

This growth in exports to Japan has occurred chiefly in very recent years. A statement just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau and Statistics shows the details of commercial movements between the United States and its neighbors on the west.

The exports to Japan, as indicated, were but a little over 5 million dollars in 1895, and had reached 21 million dollars in 1903, when the extraordinary demands for foodstuffs, railway material, machinery of all sorts, and material for clothing during the war pushed the total up to 31.12 millions in 1904 and 55.34 millions in 1905. Exports to China, which were but little less than 4 millions in 1895, lagged until 1903, when they were 15 million dollars; they grew to 28 millions in 1904, and by reason of the unusual demand for American cottons and copper grew to 58.12 millions in 1905.

Cotton Extensively Purchased.

The articles which make up the large and rapidly growing total of American exports to Japan are more widely diversified than in the trade with China. The chief articles in the exports to Japan and their values in the fiscal year 1905 were raw cotton, practically 17 million dollars; manufactures of iron and steel, about 10 million dollars; flour, 5 millions; leather, 5 millions; mineral oil, nearly 3 millions; provisions, including meat, butter, condensed milk, and canned foods of various kinds, about 2 millions; cotton cloths, a little over 1 million; copper, a little over 1 million, and breadstuffs other than flour, a little over 1 million.

This diversification is a marked

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